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THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

Born: Robert Burns, 1759.
Thomas Tanner, D. D. (antiquary), 1674.
James Hogg (the Ettrick shepherd), 1772.
Died: George Selwyn, 1791.
William Shield, 1829.

Marriage of Princess Margaret of England, 1562.
Deposition of Edward VI., of England, 1553.

PRESIDENT MILLER ON THE TAYLOR BILL.

President Miller of the St. Paul railway company has written an article which appears in the Milwaukee Sentinel, reviewing the bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Horace A. Taylor to regulate the railway traffic of this state. Of course, the opinion of Mr. Miller is that of a railway manager, but there are some points and suggestions in it that merit a very careful reading and a good deal of sober and unprejudiced consideration. The chief points of the Taylor bill are as follows, with the comments of Mr. Miller:

First, the provision that it shall be considered unjust discrimination to charge a higher rate for one car load than for more than one.

The answer to this by Mr. Miller is that "by the ruling of various courts that have become law, without express statutes."

Second, the proposed bill required the making of joint through rates with other lines.

To which Mr. Miller answers by saying that this is unjust "that it may compel a company having its own line between two points, to give its business to other lines. Common law already obliges a railway company to make proper and reasonable arrangements for the transportation of freight from a station on one line of railway to a station on another line."

Third, the proposed bill provides for the enforcement of the long and short haul principle.

Mr. Miller answers this as follows: "This provision in the inter-state commerce law has produced nothing but trouble and damage to the material interests of the west. Ask any lumberman or manufacturer in the state of Wisconsin if it is not a most pernicious provision. Since its incorporation into the Iowa law it has seriously damaged all other interests. In a state having so large manufacturing interests as Wisconsin, there should be the utmost freedom from arbitrary conditions governing transportation, always within the limits of reasonable and just rates—each case on its merits. The long and short haul provision will surely be fatal to the interior manufacturing interests of the state."

Fourth, the bill provides for three commissioners instead of one.

Mr. Miller makes a pretty strong answer to this fourth feature of the bill: "The bill provides that one of the three commissioners shall be a competent and skilled engineer, another competent and skilled in freight traffic. The compensation fixed is \$3,600, for which sum it is expected to secure such talent for an uncertain tenure of office. Any railway company would be glad to obtain the services of such men for a higher salary. They do not grow on every bush. The result would be a second-class engineer and a second class freight man to prescribe rates and regulations."

Fifth, the provision of the bill gives the commission power to prescribe rates.

Mr. Miller says that this provision has never failed to produce evil results, bringing on antagonism between the commission and the railways and consequently tedious and expensive litigation. Then he says that the board of railway commissioners of Massachusetts, which has always been eminent for its broad and judicious treatment of railway affairs, in a report several years since used language to this effect: "This board has had and does not seek the power to make rates. We believe such power would impair the usefulness of the board." In a later report the board says: "We know the difficulty which is felt when experienced freight managers try to adjust a tariff. We have never claimed, but have always denied that a railroad commission was a proper tribunal for fixing tariffs." The inter-state commerce law, whatever other fault it may have, has not this colossus.

The sixth provision of the bill is that in case of the prosecution growing out of a dispute between the commission and the railways, the rates named by the commission, however faulty, are to be taken as prima facie reasonable and just and to be evidence accordingly. Mr. Miller says with a good deal of force, that such a provision as this does not deserve a place among the statutes of any civilized community.

In speaking of the comparison of rates in Wisconsin with those of other states, Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois, Mr. Miller says that no mention is made of the volume of tonnage, which is four times larger in Illinois than in Wisconsin; five times larger in Iowa; and one and a half times larger in Minnesota. Then Mr. Miller makes one statement that is worth remembering: "The larger part of the local traffic of Wisconsin, say 94 per cent., is moved on commodity and terminal tariffs. The commodity tariffs are made for the benefit of manufacturers; the terminal tariff for the benefit of Milwaukee. Eighty per cent. of the entire traffic of Wisconsin moved on inter-state tariffs, of which no mention is made in the comparison so indiscriminately circulated."

On another point Mr. Miller says: "The great reduction in earnings in consequence of excessive competition and restrictive legislation, such as is now proposed in Wisconsin, has resulted in great loss in the net revenues of western railroads and excites the alarm of judicious people. Any additional step in the same direction must tend to aggravate

the situation and furnish new cause for alarm. The present situation is too grave to be trifled with by attempting to place Wisconsin on the place of Iowa and Minnesota in its treatment of railways."

Again: "Nearly all of the shipper have found themselves able to obtain correction of errors without the intervention of the commission. In other other states, the result of the radical legislation has not been such as to alter Wisconsin into the same theory path. The railways have been constantly harassed and placed on the defensive. Antagonism has been cultivated to furnish a field for the exploits of the ambitious statesmen, and the result has been endless and vexatious controversy and litigation, when there should be good-will and harmony."

In concluding a review of the Taylor bill, Mr. Miller says: "The railways of the state of Wisconsin have been proud of their relations with the people, and have endeavored to show their appreciation of the just and liberal treatment they have received, by rendering the best possible service, and by doing all in their power to advance the material interests of the state."

Mr. Miller states a sober truth when he says that ill-advised legislation regarding railways has been productive of great harm, not only in placing additional and severe burdens upon railway companies, but in creating antagonism between the companies and the people that should not exist. Railway companies have been inclined of late years to generously respond to the just demands of the people on most points pertaining to traffic rates to trains, and there seems to be a sentiment abroad in the state that there is no need of any further legislation on the subject."

It is said by one of the Milwaukee Sentinel's legislative correspondents at Madison that the anti-saloon movement will be much better organized than usual this year, and its advocates entertain strong hopes of accomplishing something. "The agitation has been quite extensive already, but it does not come from the prohibition party emanating rather from members of both parties who are opposed to the influence of the saloon and seek to restrict the liquor traffic to a greater extent than heretofore. No definite plan has been formulated, though several projected measures of legislation are being talked over. Temperance men all over the state have placed the active management of the movement in the hands of a committee of a dozen or more well-known and influential citizens of Madison headed by John A. Johnson. The committee has been given charge of the temperance question throughout the state, who are actively interested in the subject. It is intended to give a thorough inspection to the laws in states where the liquor traffic is under severe restrictions and to frame a law especially to meet the needs of this state seen especially to require. It is believed that a larger proportion than usual of the members of the legislature this year are in sympathy with the temperance cause, though hardly in favor of any rigid legislation, and that something will result from the agitation as claimed to be almost certain by the prime movers in the cause."

The governor of Michigan, Mr. Luce, has some common sense ideas of the contract system in persons. In his message to his legislature, he says:

After giving this subject much attention I am impressed with the belief that prison labor does not compete with free labor to the extent that is popularly supposed, because the materials to construct prisons are prepared by free labor. Free labor superintendents institutions and shops. Free men are employed as chaplains, physicians, teachers, keepers and guards. It is doubtful whether in an economic view the prisons do not give to free labor nearly as much employment as they take from it.

According to the present understanding, the funeral is to take place at St. Joseph, Mo., the home of the deceased, and the committee left here with the remains at 7:30 o'clock Thursday night for that place, reaching their destination Sunday evening. The committee on appropriations, of which Mr. Burnes was a member, met at 11 o'clock, and did not enter upon any public duty. On motion of Gov. Long a resolution of respect to the memory of the deceased was adopted and placed upon the journal of the committee.

The people of Wisconsin—by that we mean "free labor," that the demagogues have so much love for, get ten times more out of the prison contract system at Wauwatosa than they put in for those. It is the best investment, both from a reformatory and an economic point of view, the state ever made.

The Hon. Eli H. Murray, formerly of Kentucky, and more recently of governor of Utah, is urged by the San Diego Union for secretary of the interior under President Harrison. Governor Murray was moved from the gubernatorial chair in Utah by the present administration because he was obnoxious to the Mormon polygamists of that territory. The incoming administration, on account of its opposition to the crime in Utah, ought to have a very warm place for Governor Murray.

The hope seems to be growing that John Wanamaker will go into the cabinet. There is no man in this country that would dignify a cabinet office more than that of merchants and noted philanthropist, John Wanamaker. There is Warner Miller, that intrepid leader, "who fell outside the breast work, while the column inspired by his courage, went on to victory," he, too, above any other man in New York, should go in the cabinet.

Undoubtedly, Laugard at.

The unthinking are prone to make game of nervousness. Yet this is a very real and serious affliction, the harassing symptoms of which are rendered all the more poignant by ridicule. The stomach is usually responsible for these symptoms—its weakness and disorder find a reflex in the brain, which is headquarters of the nervous system. As a nerve tonic and tranquilizer, we believe that not one can be pointed out so effective as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In renewing vigorous digestion, it strikes the keynote of recovery of strength and quietude in the nerves. Headaches, tremors, and other abnor mal sensations to unexpected noises—all these modify and ultimately disappear as the system gains strength from the great Dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, constipation and kidney complaints are subdued by the Bitters.

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Yankee's Africa No. 1.

The House foreign affairs committee has ordered a favorable report on the Senate Panama resolution.

The Senate finance committee has decided favorably on the House amendments to the direct tax bill.

Gen. Hubert E. Payne, formerly a mem-

ber of Congress from Wisconsin and com-

missioner of patents under the adminis-

tration of President Hayes, fell on the ice

and injured himself severely that his re-

covey is doubtless.

Attorney-General Garland has given an opinion holding that the Cherokee

Indians who have been admitted

to citizenship in the Indian nation by the

chief justice of the Cherokee Supreme

court cannot be debarred from exercising

the rights of such citizenship by the Chero-

kee council.

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and card cases at Sutherland's bookstore,

Main St.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

STOLE HALF A MILLION.

AN INDIANAPOLIS INSURANCE AGENT'S CRIME.

The Connecticut Mutual Life the Loser by its Agent, James A. Moore—or A Day's Misdeeds.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—Col. Jacob L. Green, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company of this city, makes the following statement:

"It has just been discovered that the financial correspondent of this company in Indianapolis, after sixteen years of service, during which he had the unlimited confidence of all the directors and officers and of their predecessors, is a defaulter. For the last week his accounts have been under investigation and a defalcation has been made of \$300,000, the amount involved is about \$500,000. The amount of the loss will not in any degree affect the company's solvency nor even interfere with its regular dividends. The last year has been very prosperous, and in spite of this unexpected loss, the company will make a large gain, assess a pay a larger dividend than last year, and probably increase its already large assets, pay off its debts, and still have a surplus of about \$3,500,000."

The agent is James A. Moore, a leading citizen of Indianapolis, about 45 years old, who has hitherto occupied a high position in that community. He has been speculating.

Col. Green was interviewed on the subject and said:

"This thief consists of three parts—the principal of loans paid to him by borrowers, to be repaid by the company; interest paid to him for the same purpose, and rents collected by him on real estate in his care. The thief of principal and interest paid to him in part by more or less frequent payments on the loans, and in part by a most ingenious and consistent series of falsehoods in response to frequent inquiries by the company, representing these borrowers as being in financial difficulty, anxious to struggle on and pay their debt and save their property from foreclosure, and confident that they could do with leeway on the company's part. This is the only loss through a financial correspondent the company has ever experienced in the forty-three years of its career."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—The announcement that James A. Moore, agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life insurance company, was a defaulter to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars caused great consternation here.

Mr. Moore was born in Madison, this State, and is a son of a banker who was largely interested in the branch of the old State Bank of Indiana, located at that place. He came to this city about twenty-five years ago and entered the employ of Fletcher & Sharpe, bankers. He remained with this firm for several years and married a daughter of Mr. Sharpe, after which he entered business on his own account. In 1872 he secured the general agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life insurance company, his operations being quite extended, covering all of this State and portions of Illinois. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Moore Desk company, and had spent considerable time in fitting up a building for safe-deposit purposes, which was well along in progress. He was regarded as a safe, successful business man, and his financial standing was not questioned by any one in the city. He is a prominent member and vestryman in the St. Paul's Episcopal church, and his personal habits were unexceptionable. All efforts to see him so far failed, personal calls at his Pennsylvania street residence and at his farm, a few miles in the country, were unanswered. A prominent banker of this city who saw Moore says the latter informed him that (Moore) was in serious financial difficulty with the Connecticut Mutual. The banker inquired why he did not call on his friends to come to his relief, to which Mr. Moore replied that the amount involved was so large that he would be unable to obtain enough money to tide over the difficulty.

"Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms of the House concurring in the action of the Senate, appointed to take orders for superintending the funeral and to escort the remains of the deceased to the place of burial, and that the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

"Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms of the House, authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of these resolutions.

"Resolved, That the clerk communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Senate, and that, as a further remark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House do now adjourn.

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may 1864

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THOR. JUDD.
D-E-N-T-I-S-T.
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Policy Holders Surplus \$138,574.92
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ZIEGLER'S !

THE GAZETTE

FRIDAY JANUARY 25

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These are facts admitted by thousands, in all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to a claim, said the Marquis Representative.

Those who do not practice this will get rid of it. If you postpone the adoption of this Resolution for early adjournment, you shall do it as a party measure, and we of this side will vote unanimously against it.

Mr. Mooney of Wilford offered a resolution postponing the question of final adjournment until after the passage of the appropriation and revenue bills.

When Mr. Paddock moved that the concurrent resolution for adjournment be referred to a select committee, the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous rising vote, and the Senate adjourned out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Honor Proceeding.

All the interest in the House at the opening of the session seemed to be centered in the question of adjournment. The result of the Republican caucus had become known on the Democratic side, and the steering committee of that party had informed the committee to vote for the immediate passage of the concurrent resolution and to refer to the Republicans to go on record for procrastination by carrying out their program of referring the matter to a special committee.

Mr. Hunter of the committee on contingent expenses made a report grouping the committees of the House and authorizing the appointment of thirteen committee clerks only. It was unanimously adopted.

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Mr. Merritt and Crafts, of the Democratic side, notified the Republicans that the former party would vote solidly in opposition to the postponement of the resolution.

"You have the whole element of your power," said the Marquis Representative.

He did not do this side do not propose to vote for it. If you postpone the adoption of this Resolution for early adjournment, you shall do it as a party measure, and we of this side will vote unanimously against it."

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The afternoon session was taken up with the discussion of the Ray-Carpenter contest.

The debate was very interestingly carried on both sides. The galleries were crowded, and at times the scene on the floor was very exciting, as charges of political corruption were hurled back and forth.

The years were 78 and the may 63, and the motion was adopted. It was a strict party vote except that Crawford (Rep) voted with the Democrats and Walsh (Dem) with the Republicans.

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The debate was very interestingly carried on both sides. The galleries were crowded, and at times the scene on the floor was very exciting, as charges of political corruption were hurled back and forth.

The years were 78 and the may 63, and the motion was adopted. It was a strict party vote except that Crawford (Rep) voted with the Democrats and Walsh (Dem) with the Republicans.

When Mr. Paddock moved that the concurrent resolution for adjournment be referred to a select committee, the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous rising vote, and the Senate adjourned out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Merritt and Crafts, of the Democratic side, notified the Republicans that the former party would vote solidly in opposition to the postponement of the resolution.

"You have the whole element of your power," said the Marquis Representative.

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POST OFFICE.



THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY JANUARY 25.

THE CRACKS OF NEW YORK

MEN THAT THE POLICE ARE WATCHING FOR.

Representatives of the genus "Tough" — Some of Their Wicked Schemes Exposed.

It has long been a recognized fact among thinking people that dishonesty is unprofitable — that the old motto of honesty being the best policy is correct. Sharp crooks, there may be, and it sometimes would at first appear that they are the gainers by their nefarious operations, but in a few months and perhaps only a few weeks, the loss to show the fallacy of this belief.

John Moran, who must not be confounded with the young poet of the same name, has his eyes open to the fact that foreigners, who have amassed a small fortune in trade and wish to invest their money in bonds and mortgages or in real estate. He is quick in determining the guiltiness of a victim, has enough assurance to sell the New York City hall to some grocer, butcher, or cobbler, who was not over inquisitive.

His favorite field is Queens, Westchester, and Bronx, where he has sold over \$100,000 worth of real property and is still doing imaginary town lots and fertile farms.

He has served only one sentence and that on Blackwell's island.

Farmington, Wis.—Hans Erickson, a pioneer, fell from his sleigh while on his home and was killed. He was a well-to-do farmer and leaves wife and five children.

Cleveland, Ohio—Mrs. Florence Richter, proprietress of the Lenox, one of the most fashionable apartment houses in the city, fell down the elevator shaft and was killed.

Charleston, W. Va.—The latest information received here relative to the strike in the Elkhorn coal region is that all is quiet, but that trouble is likely to break out at any moment.

Memphis, Tenn.—Harry Overton and Thomas Swanson, switchmen on the Kansas City and Missouri, quarreled over the possession of a lantern and Swanson was shot and killed by Overton.

La Crosse, Wis.—J. M. Shortall, an old resident, while driving across the Ross street viaduct, was thrown from his cutter, striking on his head. His neck was broken, and he died in a few minutes.

Macomb, Ill.—Fire broke out in the livery stable of A. Monger, recently consuming it, together with the stable of J. A. Roosert. Nine horses were burned to death and several others were badly injured. The loss is not known.

Baltimore, Md.—Henry Baxter and John E. Smith, the student representative at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, accused of stealing books from the Bay View asylum, have confessed and been sentenced to thirty days in jail.

Denver, Colo.—Major Lee has made a formal denial of the recent reports concerning the existence of a small-pox epidemic here. He says that there are but three cases of small-pox in the city and that they have been carefully quarantined.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—A dozen passengers were hurt and an engineer probably fatally injured by a collision on the New Jersey and Delaware, the accident was due to a fog which prevented the engineer from seeing more than a few yards in front of the engine.

Pottstown, Pa.—The Glasgow Iron company has closed down its steel plant near here and discharged its employees, nearly 250 in number. It is likely the steel works will never be run again, there being no demand for the kind of steel manufactured at these works.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Nickel-plate road here is completely tied up, owing to a strike of men employed in the iron works, and finally joined the Italian society, "Mafia," and "shoved the queen."

He was caught at this by Inspector Drummond, and tried and convicted in the United States court. Prison life and dissipation have undermined his constitution, and he will scarcely ever pass again as the leader of the crooks.

"Another girl," says Mrs. Nutick.

When the doctor rapped at the door, a second girl was born. It weighed four and three-quarter pounds and looked as much like its predecessor as one twin looks like another.

"It is twins doctor," remarked Mrs. Nutick, as she helped him take off his overcoat.

"Why, bless me, she is doing nicely," was the doctor's reply.

When they again entered the room another girl, the third of the series, had been born. It weighed only four pounds and a half, and belonged to the same family as those who had come before.

"Triplets," said the doctor.

"Doctor, what will you do, and what will Frank say?" was Mrs. Nutick's observation. Before these questions were settled the fourth and last chapter in this romance of girls was given to the world, and then even the cool and experienced doctor grew excited.

"Bless my soul," said he, "I wonder if that any more."

But now came the trouble. It was the last and least of the lot, and on the whole was one of the smallest babies that ever visited this earth. The length of its body from heel to crown was eleven and one-half inches. The weight was just three pounds. Its head was about as big as a good sized orange, and its fingers were no larger than the claws of an English sparrow. They hastily wrapped it in a green cloth, and placed it on a pillow for fear it would get lost in the creased foldings of the bed.

"Anna, you have got four nice little girls," said her mother.

"Four and four make nine. Oh, dear!" answered Mrs. DeGroote with a wretched look.

Not expecting so much company, Mrs. DeGroote had not made sufficient preparation for entertaining the visitors. She neighbors and debtors soon supplied the lack, and on the arrival of the proud father they were all dressed in nice white clothing and holding a reception in the big front room.

The death of one of the quartet cast a temporary gloom over the household, but the parents feel that they ought to be satisfied with the three that are left.

Frank DeGroote is a working-man and the sudden increase has been a shock to his system.

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THE GAZETTE.

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

FRIDAY JANUARY 25.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF DAILY AND WEEKLY 8,500.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Subscription and Advertising Rates.

DAILY—Per year payable in monthly installments..... \$3.00
WEEKLY—Per year, in advance..... 1.50
WE PUBLISH FREE.

Mariage, death and obituary notices, with on poetry; also notices of church and society meetings. WE PUBLISH FREE.

Death notices of entertainments given for revenue.

WE CHARGE FULL RATES.
For cards of thanks, obituary poems, financial statements, insurance companies and all other classes of items not considered news.

THE GAZETTE
is the best advertising medium in Southern Wisconsin, and our rates are the lowest. Call us at 1888 when so considered. Prices for local or display advertising cheerfully furnished on application.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.
APRIL 18, 1888.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES—The finest line of embroideries to be found at The Magnet.

Going Out of Business.

G. Cogswell & Co. are selling Children's Sp'g Heel Shoes 7 to 10 at \$1.00 Boys' Button Shoes 1 to 5 at 1.00 Ladies' Rubber Boots 1.00 Children's Rubber Boots 75 Ladies' Opera Slippers 40

PICK EM OUT. Laces and trimmings at ten cents a piece—a great drive at The Magnet.

ROOMERS WANTED—at reasonable rates. Apply at 107 North Franklin street.

LOST—On West Milwaukee street, between corn exchange and Academy street a pair of eye glasses. Please return to Gazette office.

Lampe, Crockery and Glassware in great variety, and at the "right price" at The Magnet.

LOST—A large brass key. Return to Gazette office.

REMEMBER THIS—You buy something every day on which we can, and will, save you money. THE MAGNET.

FOR SALE.—An upright piano at a fair bargain. Enquire at 35 South Main street, after 4 o'clock p.m.

Pork tenderloin and spare ribs extra fine at Court street market.

Impression books and type writer paper cheap at Sutherland's bookstore.

Boys' and children's suits at prices that will please you, at Zeigler's.

Buy the Douglas \$4 hand-sewed shoe style equal to any \$6 shoe made, and the service is guaranteed by the manufacturer. You will find a complete line of the Douglas shoes at Brown Bro's barn-gain shoe store.

Buy French satines of Bort, Bailey & Co. You will get better selections now than later in the season.

Try the Court street market for fresh and cured meats.

Money to loan on acceptable terms. C. E. BOWLES.

MONEY TO LOAN—by D. Conger.

Ladies' work boxes, jewel cases, writing desks and cult and collar boxes at King & Skelly's bookstore.

NOTICE TO MASTERS.

Mrs. Wirtzow's Scouring Spring should always be used for children's teeth. It softens the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. \$2 a bottle.

If you want a dress buy it of Bort, Bailey & Co., where you can get new spring shades to select from.

The all-wool trirets and flannels we offer at 25 cents, are the best bargains in dress goods in the city.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

Children's heel and spring heel rubbers only 25¢ at Brown Bro's.

Stamped linen tides, tray cloths, throws, scarfs, etc., finest assortment can be seen a J. M. Bostwick & Sons.

Cutaway and back suits suits in great variety and at living prices at Zeigler's.

WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT PRICE.

The Milwaukee Clothing Co. will give away free, with every sale of suits of overcoats, in either men's, boy's or children's department, a handsome solid sled; as a further inducement to the trade.

Ladies fleece-lined over-shoes only 50 cents at the Bargain Shoe store.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS WANTED—To try the Douglas \$3 shoe. They are last ed without nails, and are smooth on the inside as a hand sewed, and just as easy. Complete stock at Brown Bro's Bargain store. Printed warrant with every pair.

Bibles, prayer books and gold pens and holders at King & Skelly's book store.

Arnold's genuine indigo blue German calico at 10 cents a yard.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

Raven Gloss shoe polish only 15¢. Can you guess who sells it?

Look at our 48-inch camel's hair at \$1 a yard. All new snedes.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

Full line of felt shoes and slippers—both ladies and gent's, at Richardson's Shoe Co's.

The finest stock of albums in the city at Sutherland's bookstore.

All goods at reduced rates for the next thirty days in order to reduce stock preparatory to moving. Bedsteads very cheap at Sanborn's, 18 and 20 North Main street.

You can buy at Brown Bro's bargain shoe store, children's buckle Arches, first quality, at 49 cents. You will find all their prices are right.

For the holidays—Large shipments of silk umbrellas just received, regulation prices, reliable make.

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS

The Milwaukee Clothing Company's stock of Alaska seal caps, warranted London dye, turban and Detroit shapes, are greatly reduced in price to close.

Diaries for 1889 at King & Skelly's bookstore.

"DINNA YE HEAR THE SLOGAN?"

Rock County Caledonians Join in a Tribute to Scotland's Bard.

The Anniversary of the Birth of Robert Burns Fittingly Commemorated.

Bagpipes and Scotch Reels Ruled the Hour, at the Armory Last Evening.

THE SCENT of heather seemed to float from the Armory last evening. Plaid and tartan hung side by side with the red, white and blue; and thistle puffs showed their white against the color of the drapings. In the company room rag pipes were dropping out a prelude to "Bonnie Dundee." Over the band stand in the place of honor hung a portrait of Robert Burns; the maximum concerning charity and its general division that graced the walls on Tuesday was replaced by a banner of similar proportion bearing the legend, "A man's a man for a' that," and a single glance through the Armory door was enough to show that the evening was the one of all the year held sacred to Scottish clans. There is a witchery about the name of Burns that none who have in their hearts memories of Scotland can withstand; but those who told of Highland forefathers were not alone in their devotion to him who saw "the rank as but the guineas' stamp." Many who could claim only general fellowship as lovers of truth and justice, joined those that gathered beneath the Armory flags, and added their voices to the stirring strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

The Rock county Caledonians had added one more to their already long list of successes was early assured. By eight o'clock nearly five hundred couples had found places within the walls, and listened with appreciation to the programme presented. When the throng had been fairly seated President James Mills arose and looked out over the sea of faces.

"Thirty years ago," he said, "the first celebration of any importance in Janesville, commemorating the birth of Burns, was held in Lappin's hall. A few loyal Scotchmen conceived the idea of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary and successfully carried out a programme in the enjoyment of which many of you participated. That anniversary was honored in all quarters of the world and since that time his birth day has not been allowed to pass without suitable expressions of the world's regard for the poet of nature and humanity. Surely had he not been a great genius he would have been forgotten long ere now. But as the years roll on the tender reverence for Burns increases and to-night there are banquets and many other enthusiastic gatherings being held to honor Scotland's favored bard. It adds greatly to the interest of the Caledonian Society, meeting as we do last night, to celebrate the 130th birthday in connection with the 130th birthday of our poet. We have assembled not only to enjoy sweet strains of music and choice selections rendered by our gifted and talented, but also to pass a few hours in social enjoyment. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to bid you a hearty welcome."

Following President Mills' happy remarks came music. G. F. Ferguson, of Chicago, was called upon and responded with "Bonnie Mary." Long continued applause brought him upon the stage a second time, and his election, "Jessie, the Flower of Dunblane," was given with all the spirit of the first number. Prof. William Thiele, of Milwaukee, was next introduced, his concert solo, "Caprice," being as well received as was the ballad by Mr. Ferguson.

From Edward M. Hyzer come the alarms of the evening. Mr. Hyzer said:

Robert Burns! What magic power lies within that name to call together not only the brothers of his blood, but strangers to the "banks and braes" that hemmed them and him. All over the world to night, Scotsmen, and not Scotsmen alone, but men of every nation, are gathered in remembrance of him. It is no simple gathering of the world's people, but for the purest of literary meditation. There is something more in this birthday festival, something personal to Robert Burns, some expression of personal admiration, almost of personal acquaintance, something of a feeling unlike that we entertain for any other poet not of our own age, which akin to a touch of blood. What constitutes this fraternal bond? Wherein lies this conscious sympathy? The appellation "Poet," however justly applied, however honestly earned, cannot explain it, for he is greater, grander, as poets that he did to command what is freely heaped upon him.

Thomas Cameron, who wears on his breast championship medals of the northwest, appeared on the stage in full Highland costume. As he came the bag pipes, which had complained querulously from time to time during the evening, took heart of hope. Their general manager, Robert Keith, of Chicago, blew until the black leather valve under his arm was ready to explode. He squeezed once or twice, nodded approvingly at the grunts, ran the scale with his fingers, and then with practiced touches, drew forth the strains of a true Scotch reel. To this reel the light-footed dancer kept time in a way that took the audience by storm. Highland fling, sword dance and sailors' hornpipe followed in quick succession, each step eliciting a hearty tribute of applause.

Secretary Alex. Galbraith, who was announced for remarks on the society's bearing with its vision of gods, and legends of heroes, is waited to us over the wide distance of continents. A nation's history, a nation's history, embalmed in language so sublime that should all other record be blotted out, Greece and her gods and her heroes would be immortal.

Such was the magnificent genius of Homer, and yet neither Christian heart nor Pagan knee bows in honor of his birth.

Dante's grand and melancholy muse placed the poet's laurels on his brow, but brought him not the love of humanity.

Spenser, with all his beauty of diction and wealth of imagination, with all the eminence of a firstling in a nation's literature, finds a place upon his library shelf for his "Faerie Queen," and for himself no friends among us.

Milton's sublime and heavenly song has compelled scholarly admiration, but neither the man nor his music has touched the human heart.

The world's greatest genius of all time, Dante Alighieri, whose standard works hope to proceed. I would like to make a few remarks that hitherto have been given to Scotch music. I don't help thinking that society generally has too much dancing in them, or, at all events, that the dancing is too frequently the greatest attraction.

Peter Docherty, one of the sons of Scotland, who make up Galbraith Bro's, band of helpers, put the audience in good humor by two comic songs, and the programme closed with "Auld Lang Syne" by the company.

Dancing began at eleven o'clock and lasted until three. At midnight an intermission was given for supper, and in the interval there was a Scotch song, having the true ring, by Hon. Andrew Barlass, and fancy dancing by Thomas Cameron.

The party was a success in every detail. Much of this success was due to the committee of arrangements—Hon. Andrew Barlass, John Galletley, James Scott, Alex. Galbraith John McCullough, and in them at their shrine, we bow, and in them we worship Shakespeare.

Burns is a personality. He is with us, we feel the man. We laugh, and weep, and love with him. His poems are full of Robert Burns. He has not created

men and women and made them speak for him. It is Burns who speaks. It is his heart that throbs and mourns and loves. His tears fall and his smiles brighten.

And here, first of all, we touch upon the secret of the world's love for this poet up in the mind the picture of the poet himself. The biography of Robert Burns needs not to be told. It is written in his verse. The boy, the man, his toil, his poverty, his loves, his joys, his love of country, of liberty, of nature, his faults, all are there. We read his poems and we know the man. We feel the personal. We sum it all up and we find a great human heart, touched with the beauty, the joy, the sadness, the bitterness of life, overflowing with sweetness and charity even while it suffers, and all the while bursting forth in song so sweet, so full of nature, so true; so full of the most human heart, so full of that which is high and noble, and humanly, but always manfully, falling so low, that we recognize the true child of nature and the true poet of life. Those who think Burns as manly a drinker of drinking song have certainly failed to understand him. He was naturally robust; he wrote to a young friend "The atheist's laugh a poor exchange for Death offended." He was a very different man from Byron. Byron was bad at heart but Burns while careless at the surface was good at heart. His works express true charity. As he wrote in those lines to the "unco guid":

"So gently seem your brother man, still gentle sister woman; That the world's all wrong, kenned wrang, to step aside human."

Then at the balance let's be munit; we never know what's done we partly may compute; but know not what's related."

So he sang the charity which suffered long and kind. He sang also the charity which bereft and endured all things, as he wrote in the epistle to Davy:

"The losses and crosses be lessons right severe. There's wit there'll yet tell there, ye'll find me, otherwise."

And in that most pathetic of songs, "Man is made to mourn," the subject of which is an honest laborer asking a chance to work, and starving for lack of it, even for such a little cause Burns' heart implored of Providence. He means leave that you must not complain of the misery of death and bereavement to future. As another moral element in Burns' poems we find high and lasting tones, from the depths of the heart's deepest affection. From him:

"New light on home seen nature beams, New glory over woman."

Byron's songs on this subject are like the costly artificial flowers sometimes exhibited, made of brilliant glass or gems. But Burns' love songs are like wild flowers picked with the dew now, they are fragrant, and heaven's dew is on them.

As another moral service Burns exalted man, honesty or a honest manhood, and in his first address to the higher classes of society were dismissed to patronize him. Some of them actually got him a place worth two hundred and fifty dollars a year! But when he claimed his privilege of being treated as their equal they scorned the manhood of that peasant poet. What a shame it seems that they merely revenged themselves on his independence by withholding even the small pecuniary support which might have saved him from his early death. Our best hope for society will be near failure when that poet's vision is realized and:

"Man to man the world o'er Shall brothers be for a' that."

Not more than simple flowers belong to the Northland simple lover.

The bloom the wide world over. Not the song where thunderous chime Eternal echoes render; The mournful Tuscan's haunted rhyme, And Triton's starry spender.

But who his manhood has laid To nature's boundless bosom, Who sweetened toll like him, or paid Love to a tribute dearer?

Through all his tuneful art, how strong The human feeling gushes; The very moonlight of his song Is like the morning blushes.

Give lattered pump to rest of time, So "Bonny Bonny" down, Blot out the epic's stately rhyme, But spare his "Highland Mary."

Mrs. J. W. St. John, who was called upon for the charming ballad, "Within a Mile o' Edinboro Town," was in unusually good voice. She sang with sweet and grace, and the applause that followed attested to her popularity. A single number was far from being enough to satisfy her hearers demands, and as an encore she sang "When the Kite come Home." Mr. St. John appeared later in the evening and sang with much spirit in the evening and sang with much spirit the Scotch ballad, "I love na' s' ladie but me."

Following President Mills' happy remarks came music. G. F. Ferguson, of Chicago, was called upon for the charming ballad, "Within a Mile o' Edinboro Town," was in unusually good voice. She sang with sweet and grace, and the applause that followed attested to her popularity. A single number was far from being enough to satisfy her hearers demands, and as an encore she sang "When the Kite come Home." Mr. St. John appeared later in the evening and sang with much spirit in the evening and sang with much spirit the Scotch ballad, "I love na' s' ladie but me."

Thomas Cameron, who wears on his breast championship medals of the northwest, appeared on the stage in full Highland costume. As he came the bag pipes, which had complained querulously from time to time during the evening, took heart of hope. Their general manager, Robert Keith, of Chicago, blew until the black leather valve under his arm was ready to explode. He squeezed once or twice, nodded approvingly at the grunts, ran the scale with his fingers, and then with practiced touches, drew forth the strains of a true Scotch reel. To this reel the light-footed dancer kept time in a way that took the audience by storm. Highland fling, sword dance and sailors' hornpipe followed in quick succession, each step eliciting a hearty tribute of applause.

Secretary Alex. Galbraith, who was announced for remarks on the society's bearing with its vision of gods, and legends of heroes, is waited to us over the wide distance of continents. A nation's history, a nation's history, embalmed in language so sublime that should all other record be blotted out, Greece and her gods and her heroes would be immortal.

Such was the magnificent genius of Homer, and yet neither Christian heart nor Pagan knee bows in honor of his birth.

Dante's grand and melancholy muse placed the poet's laurels on his brow, but brought him not the love of humanity.

Spenser, with all his beauty of diction and wealth of imagination, with all the eminence of a firstling in a nation's literature, finds a place upon his library shelf for his "Faerie Queen," and for himself no friends among us.

Milton's sublime and heavenly song has compelled scholarly admiration, but neither the man nor his music has touched the human heart.

The world's greatest genius of all time, Dante Alighieri, whose standard works hope to proceed. I would like to make a few remarks that hitherto have been given to Scotch music. I don't help thinking that society generally has too much dancing in them, or, at all events, that the dancing is too frequently the greatest attraction.

Peter Docherty, one of the sons of Scotland, who make up Galbraith Bro's, band of helpers, put the audience in good humor by two comic songs, and the programme closed with "Auld